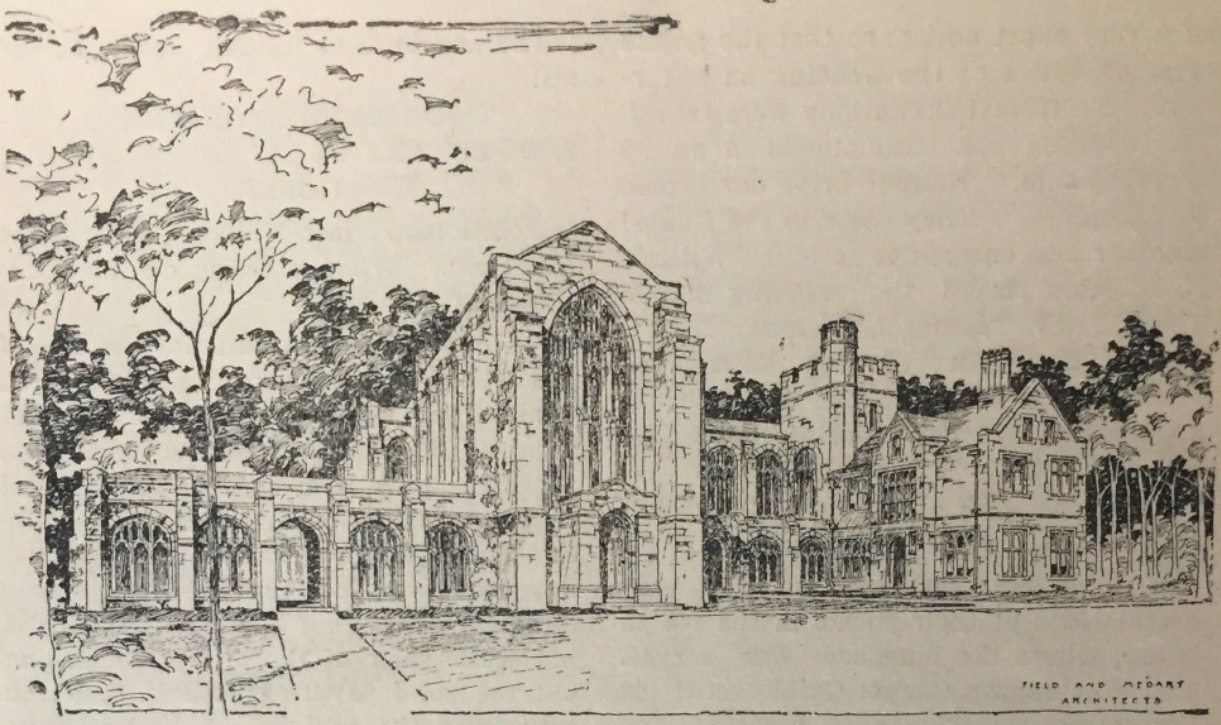
"For God and Country.



Cloister of the Colonies. Washington Memorial Chapel. Patriots' Hall. Tower and Library

"No spot on earth—not the plains of Marathon, nor the passes of Sempach, nor the place of the Bastile, nor the dykes of Holland, nor the moors of England—is so sacred in the history of the struggle for human liberty as Valley Forge."

—Cyrus Townsend Brady.

The Washington Chapel Chronicle

Valley Forge.

A RECORD OF RELIGION AND PATRIOTISM.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE WASHINGTON CHAPEL GUILD.

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VOL. V. MAY 15, 1912 NO. 2

Marriage of Rev. W. Herbert Burk and Miss Eleanor H. Stroud.

The Washington Memorial Chapel never looked as beautiful as it did on the morning of the fifteenth of April, the wedding day of the Rev. W. Herbert Burk and Miss Eleanor H. Stroud. The chancel was banked with palms and ferns, and wild smilax hung in festoons from the higher parts. The transformation had been made by Mr. J. Reeves Merritt, the nephew of the rector of the parish. Mr. Merritt is noted for his artistic ability, and on this occasion he did his best in honor of his uncle's wedding day.

The guests were met at Port Kennedy at 1.19, and were taken to the Chapel. Only the members of the families of the bride and groom and their households had been invited, but these numbered fully forty. Mr. Burk's mother had died in January, and his own condition at the time made it imperative that the wedding should be a quiet one. It had been planned to have a public wedding at a later date, but his helplessness from neuritis led to a change of plans which necessitat-

ed a very short notice, so that the guests received notice of the wedding on Saturday. No formal invitations were issued. The wedding was most simple in all its arrangements. Neither bride nor groom was attended. They came to the Chapel together and entered it as Mrs. William H. Allerton played the wedding march. The Rt. Rev. Thomas J. Garland, D. D., Bishop Suffragan of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, officiated, and the bride was given away by her cousin, Louis De Pui Vail, Esq.

The bride wore a gray travelling suit and carried a white Prayer Book.

Mr. and Mrs. Burk received the congratulations of their guests in the parish house, where the luncheon was served. The Washington Chapel Guild acted as the caterer on this happy occasion, and sustained its reputation. Mr. Burk had personally invited all those who helped with the luncheon to witness the ceremony.

Owing to Mr. Burk's engagements it was impossible to make an extended tour, and after a short trip they made their home in the lodge of the Defenders' Gate.

Mr. and Mrs. Burk are receiving on the Thursdays in May.

Mrs. Burk is the daughter of the Rev. George Daniel Stroud, of Philadelphia, and M. Annie Orme, of Aigburth Vale, England.

Revolution, Not War of 1812.

For some time an odd shaped hat made of leather has been exhibited in the Valley Forge Museum as a relic of the War of 1812. The hat was presented by Mr. A. S. Buchanan, who secured it some years ago when a house on Minor street, Philadelphia, was being torn down.

Mr. Reginald H. Hart, who has made a point of collecting notes of historic interest, has found among his clippings one that throws light upon the history of the old hat and gives it even greater value.

The article is as follows, headlines and all:

TWO HUNDRED ODD HATS.
A DISCOVERY IN A MINOR STREET HOUSE.

Revolutionary Hats Hidden Beneath the Rafters. What is Doing on the Centennial Grounds.

An interesting Revolutionary relic, of special value in view of the approaching Centennial, was discovered in an old house in Minor street yesterday afternoon. Workmen have been engaged for several days in tearing down an antiquated building at No. 513 in that street, and yesterday they went into the attic of the rear building. The roof had been left entire, but while some of the men were tearing out the solid partitions others began to tear down the ceiling. A heavy thrust with a crowbar brought a large section out in a lump, and, much to the astonishment of the workmen, a shower of heavy leather hats and caps poured out from between the ceiling and the rafters and rolled at their feet. They were of all sizes and of several different patterns, and when the men got the accumulated dust brushed off it was evident that they had unearthed the head-gear of a band of Revolutionary soldiers. Some of the hats, high in front and low behind, with no front piece, but with a heavy leather guard at the back to cover the neck, closely resembled those worn by the Hessians; but others, of different shapes, and especially the larger-topped caps, were unlike the Hessian pattern, and looked as though they might have belonged to artillerymen or cavalrymen. One of the high hats, much brighter and better preserved than any of the others, had evidently belonged to an officer, and was ornamented with stripes of yellow paint. It had a glazed surface, resembling patent leather, and was immediately appropriated by Mr. Joseph L. Likens, the builder in charge of the work. Mr. Likens and Mr. Malsbury, the bricklayer, who are taking down the house, had the hats piled in a corner of one of the front rooms, and,

after many of them had disappeared with the army of relic hunters who soon crowded the building, more than two hundred were left. The building in which the hats were found is a low three-story brick, with old-fashioned square windows, glazed sash with twelve of the tiny panes of glass that the old-time builders used. It is immediaely in the rear of Tower Hall, which stands on the site of what was for some time Washington's headquarters, and it is said that it was at one time used as a barracks for the British troops. It has lately been used as a paper and rag warehouse, and in a day or two it will disappear entirely, to make way for a more modern and commodious building.

The Screens of the Brigadier Generals.

THE STANDARD OF TALLMADGE'S DRAGOONS.

The eleventh flag is that of Tallmadge's Dragoons, and is the second or pink standard of this troop carved on the screen. The other standard is the fifth in the series of reproductions. The original is owned by Mr. F. E. Harper, of New York city. Mr. Davis gives the following description of it: "The Pink Standard is about 2½ feet square, and is of thin fine silk. It is painted in oil, and is generally in good condition. It is somewhat cracked where the paint has been folded. In the centre is a winged disk (blue with silver wings) with ten golden thunderbolts running from it, like the sun's rays. Under this is a silver scroll with the motto: PATA. CONCITA. FULMNT. NATI. in black capitals. In the upper corner next the staff two silver lines, together with the upper and inner edge(hoist) of the flag, form a canton, in which are six stripes of edged, white (French) ribbon, sewed on the silk, making thus thirteen pink and white stripes."

FLAG OF THE SECOND BATTALION, SECOND CONNECTICUT REGIMENT.

The next flag is also a Connecticut color. Mr. Davis makes the suggestion that it was this flag with its motto, QUI TRANSTULIT SUSTINET which was used at the siege of Boston. This appears on the flag in the abbreviated form: QUI TRAN. SUST.

The history of the flag as given by the Connecticut Historical Society (its present owner) as quoted by Mr. Davis, is as follows:

"This flag or standard, now in the hall of the Connecticut Historical Society at Hartford, was some seventy-five years ago in the possession of Colonel John Mix, of Farmington, Conn., who was Adjutant of the second regiment of the Connecticut Line in the Revolution from June 1, 1778, to January 1, 1781, and is supposed to be of that or earlier date. It may have been carried in the Revolution, although the color designated for the second regiment's flag was blue, while this is dark red. Possibly it was for the use of the second regiment of the colony's militia before the Revolution. There is no record of its history previous to its being in Col. Mix's possession. The 'Raised in 1640' (which appears on the reverse) probably indicates the date of the first raising or organization of some company of militia which later became the second regiment.

"The flag is made of dark red silk. It now measures 44 inches long by 34 inches high. The large letters are gold. The shield is red (the silk being left in its natural color). The outer border of the shield, the vines, the scroll work, which is of decidedly artistic merit, and the motto ribbon are gold. The inner border of the shield and the bow of ribbon above are bright blue. The shadings and outlines are in black, and the letters of the motto are black. The remaining portion of the staff is a very old piece of wood, shaved and filed round. The flag is not now correctly fastened to the staff.

"Colonel Mix, who died in 1834, and had been Quartermaster-General of the State from 1796 to 1814, deposited this flag in the State Arsenal, which had been built under his supervision in 1812. In 1839 the

Quartermaster-General placed the flag in the office of the Secretary of the State; and in 1846 the Secretary placed it in custody of the Connecticut Historical Society."

The inscription on the other side of the flag is: II. BAT. II. REG. CONNECTICUT. Raised 1640.

FLAG OF THE FIRST RHODE ISLAND REGIMENT.

The last of the thirteen flags, like the first, is a Rhode Island standard. Both are in the State House at Providence, R. I., where they have been appropriately placed for the inspection of visitors. The thirteen gold stars in the canton are arranged like those on the Commander-in-Chief's flag, now in the Valley Forge Museum. This arrangement is easily understood by comparison with the "King's colors," carried by every British regiment. In it the red St. George's cross and the white St. Andrew's cross represent the union of England and Scotland, and the thirteen stars arranged on the lines of the crosses represented the union of the thirteen colonies.

The field is white, and in the centre is a blue anchor sewed upon the silk. The motto is gone, but it was doubtless that of the State, HOPE.

At Valley Forge the 1st Rhode Island Regiment was in command of Colonel Christopher Greene, the hero of Fort Mercer. It was a part of General Varnum's Brigade, and was encamped between the Chapel and the Star Redoubt.

The plate of dedication bears the following inscription:

To the Glory of God
in Honor of
General George Washington
Commander-in-Chief of the
Continental Army
and his Brigadier-Generals at
Valley Forge
and in Memory of
Samuel Swift
and
Mary Ann Swift
his wife
this Pew Screen
is given by their Daughters
Elizabeth Swift
Sarah Swift Zulich
February 22, 1912.

THE 15TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

(Now the East Yorkshire Regiment. Formed in 1685.)

Left Ireland early in 1776 and landed in April at Cape Fear, North Carolina. From there it proceeded to Staten Island and became part of the command under Sir William Howe.

Took part in the battle of Long Island and from there crossed the East river and occupied New York city. Was at White Plains and also in the attack and capture of Fort Washington on Nov. 16, 1776. Went into winter quarters in New York city. Formed a part of the expedition under Major Gen'l. Tryon (Colonial Governor of New York) which resulted in the burning of Danbury, an enterprise which reflected little credit to the British arms. The 15th lost in the various skirmishes attending it, 8 men killed and 1 officer and 16 men wounded. The regiment was next employed in the expedition against Philadelphia and was in the brigade of Gen'l. Grey, which included also the 17th, 42nd and 44th regiments. Sailed to the Chesapeake from Sandy Hook and it next appears in action at Brandywine under Lord Cornwallis, where the flank companies had 1 officer killed and 3 officers and several men killed or wounded.

At Germantown under Gen'l. Grey, the 15th helped to relieve the 40th regiment which was defending the Chew House. Here its Lieut.-Colonel (John Bird) was killed, also an ensign and 5 men, together with 4 officers and 44 men wounded.

The Fall of 1777 was occupied in skirmishing with the Americans, after which the regiment went into winter quarters in Philadelphia. In the Spring of 1778 the 15th regiment engaged in foraging ex-

peditions and then started with Sir Henry Clinton's troops through New Jersey to New York, and took part at Monmouth where the grenadier company distinguished itself.

This was the last active service in the war, as in November, 1778, the regiment sailed for the West Indies from whence it returned to England in 1782.

27TH INNISKILLING REGIMENT OF FOOT.

(Now The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.)

Organized in Scotland in 1689. The regiment sailed from Cork on Sept. 26th, 1775, and arrived in Boston in October. In March following sailed for Halifax with Sir William Howe's troops, and in July of same year arrived at Staten Island. It was in action at Brooklyn and White Plains and was also engaged in the affairs of Fort Washington and King's Bridge, and took part in the reduction of Rhode Island. In 1777 the regiment was for the most part inactive, except foraging expeditions, being stationed at Rhode Island, but subsequently took part at Germantown and spent the winter in Philadelphia. In March, 1778, it was in the expedition under Col. Mawhood, in the actions at Quinton's Bridge and Hancock's Bridge in New Jersey. It left Philadelphia with Sir Henry Clinton's troops for New York and later in the year formed part of the troops sent to the West Indies, and did not again appear in America until the War of 1812.

28TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

(Now the Gloucestershire Regiment.)

Raised in Ireland in 1694. It came to America in 1776. It was in battle of Rhode Island and fought at Brooklyn, White Plains, Brandywine and Germantown, and in 1778 left New York for the West Indies and did not return to America.

33RD REGIMENT OF FOOT.

(Now the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment.))

Raised in England in 1702. It left Cork for America in Feb., 1776, under command of its Colonel, Earl Cornwallis, and served in nearly all the campaigns of the war. It was in action at Brooklyn, Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth, Camden, Guilford, and the siege of Charleston and surrendered at Yorktown Oct. 19, 1781.

37TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

(Now the Hampshire Regiment.)

Raised in Ireland in 1702. At the outbreak of the American War the 37th was ordered to the scene of action, and took part at Brooklyn and other early affairs. It was stationed at New York during the latter part of the war.

Annual Meeting of Woman's Auxiliary.

The annual meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary to the Convocation of Norristown was held in St. Paul's Church, Cheltenham, on the twenty-fifth of April. The attendance was very large and the program was most interesting. Miss Hibbs, the President, presided at the business session. At its close Dean Burk introduced the Rev. William C. Emhardt, Rector of St. Luke's Church, Newtown, and the Rev. Jules Louis Prevost, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Philadelphia. They told of their rural work—works in which there were great difficulties but even greater encouragements. They represented the Convocations of Germantown and Chester, which, with that of Norristown, are those in which there are rural problems.

On the thirteenth of May the Rector gave his illustrated lecture on Valley Forge in the Sunday school building of Bethlehem Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, for one of the classes. The large audience listened with the deepest interest to the story of patriotism. The equipment of the Sunday school includes a powerful electric stereopticon, and the illustrations were shown to great advantage.

Washington Memorial Chapel,
Valley Forge, Pa.

THE REV. W. HERBERT BURK, B. D.
RECTOR

Residence, The Defenders' Gate, Valley Forge.

Port Kennedy, Telephone, 34.

Calendar.
Sundays.

10.45 A. M. Service and Sermon.
2.30 P. M. Sunday School and Bible Classes.
3.45 P. M. Service and Sermon.
Holy Communion, First Sunday.
The Parish House, King-of-Prussia:
9 A. M. Sunday School and Bible Classes.
7.30 P. M. Service and Sermon.
Saints' Days, 9.30 A. M. Holy Communion.

MAY.

15. Rogation Day.
16. Ascension Day.
10 a. m. service, sermon and Holy Communion.
17. 7.30 p. m., Confirmation Lecture.
19. Sunday after Ascension Day.
24. 7.30 p. m., Confirmation Lecture.
26. Whitsunday.
27. Monday in Whitsun-Week.
9.30 a. m., Holy Communion.
28. Tuesday in Whitsun-Week.
9.30 a. m., Holy Communion.
29. Ember Day.
30. Memorial Day—10 a. m., Service and Sermon.
7.30 p. m., Confirmation Lecture.

JUNE.

2. Trinity Sunday.
10.45 a. m., Holy Communion, Confirmation and Sermon — Bishop Garland.
8. 3 p. m., Musicale at Mr. and Mrs. Colket Wilson's.
9. First Sunday after Trinity.
10. 3 p. m., Musical Tea at Mr. and Mrs. W. Wilson's.
13. Meeting of the Convocation of Norristown at St. John's Church.

PARISH REGISTER.

MARRIAGES.

Burk—Stroud.—On Monday, May 15, 1912, in the Washington Memorial Chapel, by the Rt. Rev. Thomas J. Garland, D. D., Bishop Suffragan of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, the Rev. W. Herbert Burk and Miss Eleanor Hallowell Stroud, of Norristown.

The Rt. Rev. Thomas J. Garland, D. D., Bishop Suffragan of the Diocese, will visit this parish on Sunday, June 2, to administer the apostolic rite of Confirmation. The service will be at 11.45 a. m.

The following report was presented to the Bishop of the Diocese:

May 1, 1911, to May 1, 1912.

WASHINGTON MEMORIAL CHAPEL.

The Rev. W. Herbert Burk, B. D., Rector.

Mr. Charles Wells Walker, Accounting Warden.

Mr. Frank Quigg, Rector's Warden.

PAROCHIAL STATISTICS.

Baptisms.—Adults, 1; infants, 6; total, 7.

Whole number of baptized persons, 150.

Communicants, added by transfer, 3.

Removed by revision, 8, and by transfer, 1.

Present number of communicants, 88.

Marriages, 5; burials, 7.

Public services, Sundays, 157; other days, 37; total, 194.

Holy Communion. 64.

Children catechised, 79.

Mission Stations (statistics included in this report), 1.

Sunday school and Bible classes:

Officers and teachers, 12; scholars, 79; total, 91.

OTHER PARISH AGENCIES.

Officers and workers, 12; members, 61; total, 73.

Church, 1; sittings, 125; Parish Building, 1; Cemetery, 1.

Salary of Rector, per annum, $1500.

Arrears of salary, $125.

Total number of free sittings, all.

RECEIPTS.

Envelope offerings	$180 99
Other offerings for Parish purposes	1,501 43
Offerings for purposes outside the Parish	140 18
Donations	4,571 71
Income from investments	36 18
Sunday school	335 18
Received for Endowment of the Washington Memorial Library	500 00
From all other sources	13,745 78
Total receipts	$21,011 45

May 1, 1911, cash balance	$219 97
May 1, 1912, cash balance	13 10
May 1, 1912, amount in the 125th Anniversary Fund for walls	2,067 51
Balance in Cemetery Fund	2,396 90

EXPENDITURES.

Parochial:	
Current expenses	$1,889 29
Improvements	14,811 59
For the poor	19 00
Added to Endowment Fund of Washington Memorial Library	500 00
All other parochial expenditures	289 48
Total parochial	17,509 36
Episcopal and Convention Fund	49 82
Missions, Convocation	25 00
Church work among the deaf	4 90
Church work among the Jews	5 01
Episcopal Hospital	10 87
Christmas Fund	42 40
All other Diocesan objects	13 00
Total Docesan	$151 00

EXTRA DIOCESAN.

Missions, Sunday school offering	$91 82
General Parish offering	37 09
Total extra Diocesan	$128 91
Total expenditures for all objects	$17,789 27

FINANCIAL CONDITION.

Estimated aggregate value of Parish property, real and personal	$59,000 00
Encumbrances:	
On Church	None
On other building used for Parish purposes	12,000 00
Other indebtedness	2,000 00

OTHER INFORMATION.

The first year as an independent Parish has shown that the people have a mind to work. The heavy burdens have been borne without a complaint, and the work has been greatly strengthened.

During the year, a room has been rented in King-of-Prussia, and the new location has resulted in an increase in attendance and interest. A vested choir was introduced on Easter Day.

The memorials placed in the Chapel include the very handsome pew screens. That in front of the Presidents' Pew was the gift of Mrs. Wm. Henry Pearson, of Massachussetts, and that in front of the Shippen Pew, was given by Miss Elizabeth Swift and Mrs. Sarah Swift Zulich. On Easter Day a bronze statuette, "Valley Forge," was unveiled, as a memorial of the late Abbie J. Reeves Burk.

The Capt. James Hunter Pew was given by Mrs. Daniel Baugh.

Among the memorials promised are the Delaware Bay, and the New York Bay, in the Cloister of the Colonies.

The Washington Memorial Cemetery has been partly developed. The most noteworthy feature of this has been the erection of the Lodge of the Defenders' Gate at its entrance. This is one of the land marks of Valley Forge.

FROM THE VESTRY BOOK.
June 5, 1772.

"The Church Wardens are directed to agree with persons to make such Carved Ornaments on the Altar Piece as they shall judge proper, and guilding the letters thereon with Gold Leaf, presented to this Parish by the Honoble. George Wm. Fairfax and George Washington Esqrs."

History of Valley Forge.

BY HENRY WOODMAN.

LETTER XV.

The commencement of the year 1778 was, to people residing in the vicinity of Valley Forge, and to the army encamped there, one of deep interest, the remembrance of which was never erased from the minds of those who had passed through that trying season, and were of sufficient age to recollect them. Those who were residents of the neighborhood, and engaged in the active duties of life, felt the severe effects of having the army encamped on their borders, on account of the losses they sustained, on account of requisitions that were forcibly made upon them for necessaries for the army; while the soldiers suffered more than language can describe, from the combined effects of hunger, cold, sickness, want of clothing, and almost every essential to either comfort or convenience. The consequence was that of a general distrait being made upon all persons residing in the neighborhood of the fruits of their labor; and the products of their mills and farms, for the support of the great body of men encamped there—the number being about eleven thousand—all of whom had to be fed, and otherwise provided with the necessaries of life. In effecting these objects the country soon became exhausted of provisions; the timber land in the immediate vicinity of the encampment was soon cleared off, the fences destroyed, the stock and poultry taken for the use of the army, and frequently by theft. It is an old adage, that necessity knows no law; and the officers and soldiers at that time, and under the exigency of the occasion, seem to have been governed by it. The result was that many families who, if not previously wealthy, were in good circumstances, and enjoying full and plenty of the real necessaries and comforts of life, were reduced to almost actual want.

The Tea Room.

The Martha Washington Tea Room will be opened for the summer season on Saturday, April 20th. From 1 to 6 p. m. on every Saturday until the 26th of October. Refreshments will be served by special committees of the Washington Chapel Guild. Last year the Guild was able through this means to add $300 to its treasury, and it asks for a generous patronage in the coming season. Special suppers or luncheons will be served by notifying (two days in advance) Mrs. Charles Wells Walker, Devon, Pa.

The following is the schedule of the serving committees:

April 20, June 22, August 24—Mrs. Thos. H. Dobson, Mrs. Thos. P. Hammer and Mrs. Chas. Wells Walker.

April 27, June 29, August 31—Mrs. Nathan Hughes, Mrs. Roates and Mrs. J. R. Tyson.

May 4, July 6, September 7—Mrs. Colket Walker, Mrs. Clayland Walker and Mrs. Chas. Todd.

May 11, July 13, September 14—Mrs. Colket Wilson, Miss Helen Wilson and Miss Emma Crawford.

May 18, July 20, September 21—Mrs. Mary Pechin, Miss Annie Pechin and Mrs. John Andrews.

May 25, July 27, September 28—Mrs. W. Herbert Burk, Mrs. S. C. Summerill and Mrs. Custer.

June 1, August 3, October 5—Mrs. Hibbs, Miss Mary Hibbs and Miss Anna Cutler.

June 8, August 10, October 12—Miss Tacey Brooke, Miss Mary Pugh and Mrs. Pratt.

June 15, August 17, October 19—Miss Mary Andrews, Miss Edna Rahn and Miss Kathryn Rahn.